1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE			
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)) CR14-00122-RSM	
5	Plain	tiff,)) SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	
6	v.)) July 31, 2014	
7	MUSAB MOHAMMED MASMARI,)) Sentencing	
8	Defendant.)	
9				
10	VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS			
1	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICARDO S. MARTINEZ UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE			
2				
3	APPEARANCES:			
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5			odd Greenberg ssistant United States Attorney	
16		U.S. A	ttorney's Office ewart Street, Suite 5220	
17			e, Washington 98101	
8				
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22			y D. Cohen	
23			fices of Jeffrey D. Cohen th Avenue	
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25				
	Dehhie Zurn - DDD CDD - Federal Co	urt Renorter - 70	O Stewart Street - Suite 17205 - Seattle WA 98101 ——	

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             THE CLERK: This is the sentencing hearing in United
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    States versus Musab Masmari, cause number CR14-122. Will
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    counsel please rise and make their appearances for the
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    record?
             MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, Todd Greenberg for the
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    United States.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Greenberg.
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             MR. SWIFT: Good morning, Your Honor, Charles Swift
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    and Jeff Cohen on behalf of Mr. Masmari. Also present with
    Mr. Masmari is --
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             THE INTERPRETER: Hiba Burtle, Your Honor, standby
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    interpreter.
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             THE COURT: Could you spell your last name for our
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    record?
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             THE INTERPRETER: "B" as in bravo, "U," "R" as in
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    rabbit, "T" as in Tom, "L" as in lady, "E" as in echo.
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             THE COURT: Thank you very much.
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             MR. SWIFT: She will be on standby. Mr. Masmari has
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    had significant English training, but if it moves fast or
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    there are legal terms sometimes he has trouble following.
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    But he's not going to ask to have translation unless he's not
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    understanding what's going on.
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             THE COURT: No problem. Mr. Masmari, if at any point
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    in time you don't understand, don't hesitate to use the
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    services of our interpreter. Alright. You may be seated.
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Counsel, let me indicate for you and for our record exactly what the court has received and had a chance to review prior to our scheduled hearing this morning.

The court has reviewed the plea agreement of the parties, the government's sentencing memorandum, the defendant's sentencing memorandum, the psychiatric report that was submitted, the statement of responsibility, and the court has reviewed at least one victim impact statement. And, finally, the court has reviewed the presentence report prepared by Senior U.S. Probation Officer Rick Cowan, who is also present with us this morning.

Trusting the parties have had that same opportunity to fully review all of these materials, Mr. Greenberg, if I could start with you, tell me what the government's recommendation is.

MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, we're recommending that the court impose a sentence in this case of 60 months, five years in federal prison. And that is a very serious, and it's a lengthy sentence that is warranted by the defendant's conduct in this case.

That sentence is first warranted because the offense itself was so serious and so dangerous. The defendant went to Neighbours Nightclub, a popular nightclub here on Capitol Hill, on New Year's Eve. The place was packed, it had approximately 750 patrons inside the club that night, some of

whom are here in the courtroom. He brought with him a can of gasoline. So this was not a spur-of-the-moment thing, it was a preplanned crime. He doused the stairs and lit them on fire, just minutes after midnight on New Year's Eve. And he, himself, made a quick escape from the club.

And eventually, a couple weeks later, he tried to make another escape, he tried to flee the country. But it was through a very, very thorough and successful investigation by the Seattle Police Department and the FBI that allowed them to solve this crime, identify Mr. Masmari as the perpetrator, and apprehend him as he was trying to flee.

But it wasn't just the police department and the FBI who solved this crime. This is one rare and I think impressive aspect of this case. It was also solved by some of the victims, some of the very people who were victimized by Mr. Masmari, assisted in identifying him, because there was video footage taken at the club, which was eventually released through the media seeking assistance in identifying the perpetrator. And that was successful. So a unique collaboration between the victims, the community, and law enforcement, in solving this terrible crime.

Another reason this sentence is appropriate, a five-year sentence, is that it actually presented a serious risk of injury and potentially even death. And this is not in dispute. The defendant has admitted this in the plea

agreement, he's agreed to the highest possible base offense level based on that. And but for the really, really responsible and impressive response to this event by the management of Neighbours, the staff at Neighbours, and by those 750 folks who were at Neighbours, this could have been a lot worse. And we wouldn't be talking about five years; and we may not even be talking about the crime of arson.

The people who were there that night deserve a lot of credit for how they reacted. The club was prepared for something like this. There was no panic. The fire was put out quickly. And the club was evacuated calmly and efficiently. And everyone should be commended for that.

Another reason the government is advocating for a five-year sentence here is the motivation for this crime. Now, as we indicated, and as I will tell the court, the balance of the evidence here indicates that this was a hate crime, that the defendant had an anti-gay bias, and that was why he did what he did. And there are specific reasons to support that, which we've outlined in our memo. The defendant, to a confidential witness, has made statements, general statements expressing hostility towards homosexuality.

And he made very specific admissions to another witness, someone he was close to, someone who was not an informant of any kind, just a witness in the case. And in explaining what

he did, in his words, not someone else's words, in his words, he said he, "Burned a gay club because what these people are doing is wrong."

Now, as the court sees in the papers, the government is not advocating for the specific enhancement under Chapter 3(a), because frankly it's moot in this particular case. That enhancement would not result in a sentence above what we're already asking for, a sentence of 60 months. And so to avoid any appeal issues and that sort of thing, we're just not asking the court to impose the specific factor. But nonetheless, the court should be mindful of the evidence in the case.

Now, there's some discussion in the defense papers about why this case is here in federal court. And I can tell the court why it's here. And that's because of the seriousness of this offense, all of the things that I've just outlined, is why this case is in federal court. As indicated by the defense, the standard range that the defendant was facing in King County Superior Court, as he was initially charged, was 21 to 27 months. The sentence here in federal court is more than double that, which the government believes is much more appropriate than the sentence in state court.

Not only is it a longer sentence, but the supervision -- and this is a key component in this particular case -- the supervision that will follow the defendant's release from

prison, we would submit, is much more arduous here in federal court.

And I commend the probation office for identifying two conditions in particular that we strongly support. And that is that when the defendant is released and is put on three years of supervision, that he be mandated to engage in whatever recommended mental health and substance abuse treatment the probation office deems appropriate. Because it is clear, and I think both parties agree on this point, that mental health and/or substance abuse problems contributed, not only to this crime, but to really the out-of-control conduct that the defendant was engaged in for about a year, before it culminated on New Year's Eve at Neighbours.

Now, as I indicated, some of the victims of this offense are here in the courtroom and I wanted to identify two of them. Mr. Steven Tracy is here. He was the manager at Neighbours, and along with others, is responsible for the outstanding handling of this event. We also have an employee of the club, Shawn Knittel, who is the gentleman that submitted the letter to the court that the court referenced having reviewed. And Mr. Knittel would like to speak to the court. And I would ask the court to permit him to do so at the time of this hearing that the court deems appropriate.

Mr. Knittel's letter expressed feelings that I think others that were there at the club must share. One can only

imagine the emotional visceral reaction that someone would have had to this event, that was at the club that night. And I appreciate that and understand that. And so when we read things like, you know, five years is not enough time, this should be 750 counts of attempted murder, I think we can all appreciate that sentiment. Now, that sentiment and perhaps some of that common-sense logic doesn't always translate into what is legally cognizable and what crimes can be charged in court. But we want to acknowledge that very reasonable and understandable reaction.

And let me conclude by addressing one issue that the defense I think alluded to in their papers and mentioned to me before the hearing. And I want to be very clear about this. There is some concern that the government may be breaching the plea agreement, and really they haven't used that word, but I just want to be very clear to this court in our sentencing memorandum and in my remarks today, we are sticking with our recommendation in the plea agreement. We are recommending a 60-month sentence.

And there is some confusion, I think, that was caused by using terms like "upward departure" in my sentencing memorandum, and I don't know what message was conveyed to the court by that. I'm confident that it was clear that we were advocating for a 60-month sentence, which was the agreement in the plea agreement. But I just wanted to reaffirm that to

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    allay any concerns the defense may have, and make sure the
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    court understood clearly the government's position here.
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        And with that, that's all I have to say this morning, Your
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    Honor.
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             THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. Could we have
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    Mr. Knittel take the podium?
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        Good morning. If you would spell your last name.
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             MR. KNITTEL: Yes, it's K-N-I-T-E-L.
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             THE COURT: And I did read the three-or-four-page
    letter you submitted. Thank you for submitting it. What
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    else would you like to say today?
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             MR. KNITTEL: I just want to say that in coming here
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    today to address the court, I stand before you as someone
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    that is a community leader and organizer in our community,
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    someone that oftentimes is a spokesperson for that community.
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    Neighbours Nightclub has been a part of a community of people
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    that has seen oppression for decades. Neighbours has been
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    around for three of those decades. That's where we organize.
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    It's more than just a dance club. It's more than just a bar.
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    It's where people have birthdays. It's where people have
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    anniversary parties. It's where we raise money to sustain
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    our services.
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        The individuals that were in the nightclub that night,
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    among that 750, were some of our most gifted, talented
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    leaders. When you take into account -- while every life is
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important -- but when you take into account some of the people that were in there, I think that that's something that has to be stated. There are individuals that are just really irreplaceable to us. And so that adds to it.

Where the community was very much affected by this is not only was it a blatant attack on our lives, you also have the feeling of, well, is this going to happen again? And people start to withdraw and get very strange and very scared from all of this. And it leads to kind of a disruption of the whole community. It's not just a bar culture, like some people might think. So you have a much greater impact than just that we saved everybody from getting murdered, basically.

I do have to say, though, we got everybody out of there so fast, half of the nightclub was outside in the alley and didn't even know why they were out there. It was so skilled. And I'm very, very proud of that, because we read around the world hundreds of people burn in fires like these. But, you know what, if you look at the worst nightclub fires around the world, it's not arson, it's pyrotechnics, it's bad wiring.

This is someone who came down there -- when you go to set arson, you have a choice, on any building, to set that building on fire with people in it, or set that building on fire without people in it. This individual chose to do that

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    on our busiest night of the year. I think that that right
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    there is way more than a five-year sentence. I'm actually
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    disgusted by the five years as the maximum -- or the minimum,
    I guess. I know that members of the community have expressed
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    to me that they wanted me to come here today and say that.
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    People are sickened by that number. You read what I wrote, I
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    don't want to repeat everything. But I stand by that
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    statement.
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        Having said that, I do think that the Seattle Police
    Department and the FBI, all the work that everybody has
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    done -- there were some disagreements along the way, but at
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    the end of the day we all worked together as just one city,
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    one community, and I have to say that we're happy with all of
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    that.
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        And thank you for letting me address the court today.
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             THE COURT: Thank you for your comments.
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        All right. Mr. Swift.
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             MR. SWIFT: Thank you, Your Honor. I want to begin
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    in three areas. First, we join the United States in
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    recommending a 60-month sentence. We know the court can
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    agree with probation that 60 months is the guideline sentence
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    in this case, that's the recommended guideline sentence
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    because of the mandatory minimum. The scored score was
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    lower, but in cases where it is higher, the score goes to 60.
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    So the question before this court is to whether to impose --
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the defense agrees that you cannot impose a sentence below 60 months, that the law requires you in this case to impose a 60-month sentence at a minimum. The question before the court today is whether to impose anything higher, and we think that for the following reasons the court should not do that.

(A) The recommendation of the parties; (B), to the extent that the United States has argued that a hate-crime motivation is here, we think that to impose based on that, to vary or depart above the guideline sentence, either because of disagreement with the sentence, or because of the belief that the 3500 factors would require a higher sentence, would be completely improper by the court. One, the guidelines require a hearing, and we have not had a hearing. And, secondly, the statements relied on, as we've cited in our brief, have been found by other appellate courts not to be reliable.

What we simply have is an out-of-court statement -- and while evidence, the Rules of Evidence do not apply here, it's from an anonymous person. Statements simply contained in probation reports, or such -- that the court does not even have the 302 into evidence from which they were taken, or context, and the defense has no opportunity to address, because we have no idea when it was made, who it was made to, or what circumstances it was made under, I simply have

quotes -- are not reliable on which to base any departure above the 60 months, Your Honor. And to rely on such would be improper, in the defense's opinion.

Secondly, the factor inside the guidelines, also as noted by the government, with regards to the risk posed, is already imposed in the guidelines. And we would note that to the extent there is some disagreement, that the 60-month mandatory is, again, and I agree with the government, changes the guidelines, in this case increases it by more than 18 months. So for those purposes we would say that again there would be no argument to depart from the guideline sentence of 60 months based on the risk posed.

The last area, Your Honor, is the 3500 factors themselves. And here we would draw you to the defendant's mental health analysis, and I think where the parties agree. The parties agree that Mr. Masmari is an alcoholic, sir. He hasn't been drinking very long, but he's been drinking very badly. He has demonstrated a rapid decline. I would note in the mental health report that the only reason Mr. Masmari is not rated as severe is because he's been drinking for so short a period of time he has yet to suffer the health consequences that are required for the severe; in other words, his liver failing, that sort of thing, that we typically look at in severe alcoholism. Other than that, he displays everything.

We agree, in fact, I think the court should go farther and

find that he has a severe problem, that the court should order inpatient treatment as part of this, or suggest to the prison system that he receive inpatient. I think it's extremely important that he receive such treatment, because that treatment -- and this is where I agree with the government -- that treatment is absolutely essential to his rehabilitation. His criminal conduct coincided with his entrance into alcoholism. And I think it is a fair inference for someone of this age, who had not had it previously, that if we can cure the drinking, we can rehabilitate the person. Prison has little rehabilitation left, but this is one area, and I think it would actually serve the purposes.

So, for the reasons we set forth, one, we urge the court to not only find that he has a severe alcohol and drug problem, he's also abused drugs, and I think it would be appropriate to receive the treatment, I would say he's primarily an alcoholic, and find that he has a severe problem and order appropriate treatment as part of that. Number two is to abide by the sentencing -- by the guideline recommendations. And that's all that I have, Your Honor.

Mr. Masmari -- one last note. Mr. Masmari has already made his statement of responsibility. That statement was basically given to me. He told it to me over a period of time, then I wrote it up, because while Mr. Masmari speaks English, the reading and writing -- in fact every document in

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this case I've read to him. He speaks English fairly well,
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    but as someone who studied it, writing it is a little more
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    difficult. And so he helped me prepare it. I wrote it out
    for him.
              Then I read it to him and he signed it.
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        Under those circumstances Mr. Masmari stands on that
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    statement and does not desire to make a statement to the
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    court.
             THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. One question before
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    you step down.
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             MR. SWIFT: Certainly.
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             THE COURT: I understand that restitution is yet to
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    be determined. Do you know if we have a number at all?
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             MR. SWIFT: I have not received a number. And I
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    agree on the law, restitution -- this court is required to
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    order restitution. I don't have a number, however. I
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    suggested $1,000, in the absence of information.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I can address that, too,
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    I was intending to do that a little bit later. We are still
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    waiting on the specific information. So we were going to ask
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    the court, as to the restitution, to set a hearing out
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    90 days. And we'll try to get more specific information as
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    to that.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Greenberg.
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Counsel, let me take a moment and check with our probation

officer, Mr. Cowan. Thank you very much for your presentence report. Having heard from counsel, is there anything else you would like to add this morning?

THE PROBATION OFFICER: Just briefly, Your Honor, of course I've joined in the parties' recommendation for a term of imprisonment of 60 months, which is the mandatory minimum. I did that with a fair bit of reservation, and in part because of the very close call, whether or not to apply the hate-crime guideline. But in talking with both counsel, understanding that proof beyond a reasonable doubt was required, and the kind of uncertainty of the nature of this witness caused us to not apply that guideline.

Another factor that weighed into the guideline calculations themselves was a very close call whether to apply, in the arson guideline, the cross-reference involving if death was intended to be caused, or serious bodily injury is intended to be caused. The guidelines allow for a cross-reference to the most analogous guideline.

If you did that and applied a second degree murder guideline, you'd have a base offense level of 38. You'd subtract 3 because it was an attempt under 2X, I believe 1.1, then an additional level for acceptance of responsibility. The guideline range could be 121 to 151. But we didn't go that way. It didn't seem contemplated. And the defendant's intent in this case is somewhat of a mystery, given the

absence of the cooperating witness, as Mr. Swift has pointed out. Those factors led us to join in the parties' recommendation. But I think it was a very close call and there are very many, very many aggravating circumstances.

As Mr. Knittel pointed out, this case could have been a horrible, horrible tragedy in another realm. But there are aggravating circumstances that may not have been fully fleshed out in my report.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Counsel, you're aware there is basically a three-step process of imposing any federal sentence. Number one, the court has to calculate the accurate guideline range for the offense of conviction; secondly, the court should look at any traditional departure or variances involved; and, finally, the court is to look at all sentencing factors, specifically those delineated in 3553(a); and then weighing and balancing all those to come up with a sentence that is appropriate after considering, as I've indicated, every single one of those factors, a sentence that is not more than necessary to effect sentencing.

Step one, in this particular case the defendant pled guilty to the crime of arson. That has three elements. One, he knowingly and maliciously damaged or destroyed a building or other real property; second, that the building or real property was used in interstate commerce, or in any activity

affecting interstate commerce; and, finally, that defendant used means of fire or an explosive to damage the building.

As both sides have indicated in their sentencing memoranda, there has been disagreements as to whether or not the court can look at this as a hate crime in terms of adding the enhancement. Both sides are asking the court not to do so, for the reasons basically articulated by Mr. Swift here in court, that we have an out-of-court statement, we've not had any kind of evidentiary hearing to have that tested or contested in any way, and that we basically have a lack of information or lack of evidence as to what happened to be able to make that leap in terms of the enhancement.

The government also requests that the court not consider that as an enhancement, also making the additional argument it probably wouldn't make a difference in calculation of the guideline range, because it would get us only up to basically pretty much the same range as what the government is requesting in their sentence of five years, 60 months.

Counsel, the court is not going to use that enhancement, for the reasons indicated by Mr. Swift. But I think that common sense dictates, as Mr. Greenberg indicated, that what we don't know for sure is the motivation behind all of this. But common sense tells us exactly what was on Mr. Masmari's mind at the time he set this fire.

The parties have agreed that the court is to consider the

fact that the defendant's actions created a substantial risk of injury or death to someone as an aggravating factor, and that's what gets us to the current range of 37 to 46 months. He falls in Criminal History Category 1. The total offense level would be, I believe, 21, calling for an advisory range of 37 to 46 months. However, because of the mandatory minimum of 60 months, the court may not impose anything less than 60 months in this particular case.

We all agree on the guideline calculations. The recommendation by both sides is for the court to impose a 60-month sentence for all the reasons indicated in your sentencing memos and also articulated here in court.

In looking at the other factors that remain, the court is to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and background of the defendant. The nature of this particular offense is an extremely troubling one, extremely serious one. The circumstance of this offense are greatly concerning.

As Mr. Knittel so eloquently stated, both in his written letter to the court and his comments here this morning, but for the actions of some very quick thinking folks, we could have had a tremendous tragedy that particular night.

My understanding is that the fire was set, and the gas can still containing more than half of its contents, the gas can was set fairly close to where the fire started. If that fire

was not put out as quickly as was done in this particular case, as efficiently, by the heroic actions of the people that were present, and that gas can explodes in any way, the resulting panic alone would have caused tremendous potential injury or death to many of the 750 patrons who were inside that building.

This is also troubling for another reason. From the defendant's perspective I get, I was in an alcoholic blackout. I don't remember much of what was going on. Yet looking at the circumstances of this offense, this was not a spur-of-the-moment type of crime. It took very careful planning and forethought, obtain the gas can, fill it with gasoline, smuggle it into the club, execute the plan, go to the stairwell, light the fire, and then exit as quickly as he can to save himself, leaving everybody else in there to fend for themselves.

We're talking about the busiest night of the year. As Mr. Knittel said, the majority of nightclub fires start for many different reasons, pyrotechnics is one, bad wiring. And even in those situations when they start accidentally, we've seen the results of what happens if that fire is not put out as quickly as this one was.

When one looks at the circumstances, the history and characteristics of the defendant, it's also concerning. Yes, I understand he falls in criminal history category of 1. But

I believe that his contacts with law enforcement in the past, the way he has reacted when confronted in the past, the incidents of harassing other people -- one witness even described him, I believe, as someone who had been terrorizing the neighborhood, arrested on multiple occasions for assault, being in a vehicle while intoxicated, violating a domestic violence no-contact order.

I don't have any doubt that the criminal conduct in this case was fueled by that substance abuse, particularly alcohol, and perhaps even mental issues or both. But the court feels that the community does need to be protected from the defendant in the future and will impose certain mental health and substance abuse conditions as part of the supervised release, to try to deal with those issues.

The court is also concerned and should be focusing on the 3553 factors, that the sentence imposed be a reflection as to the defendant's own -- let me restate that. The court is concerned that in this particular case what I get from the defendant is not even an acceptance of the consequences of what he's done. Yes, I read the statement of responsibility that he submitted. I find it incredible. As I said, common sense and looking at all the circumstances that led up to this particular offense, it is not believable that he would have been in an alcoholic blackout. There was way too much planning both before and after for that to really be the

case.

Counsel, after considering all of the 3553(a) factors that are present in this particular case, the court will impose the following sentence: He will be placed on three years of supervised release, once he is released from custody. The court finds he does not have the financial ability to pay any fine, therefore the fine will be waived. Restitution is undetermined at this point in time. We will set a hearing approximately 90 days out to see if the parties can agree on restitution. If not, the court can make a determination at that time as to what the restitution amount should be. The only other monetary penalty imposed is the mandatory special assessment of \$100.

That only leaves the amount of custodial time to impose. The recommendation by both sides is a five-year sentence. In this particular case Mr. Cowan from probation indicated that if one looks at the potential cross reference here to this particular offense, and I'm looking at the Section 2K1.4. Arson, property damage by use of explosives. That reads, "If death resulted, or the offense was intended to cause death or serious bodily injury, apply the most analogous guideline from Chapter 2." That is the offenses against person chapter.

And Mr. Cowan indicated doing that would put us into the attempted murder or even murder second guideline range.

Looking at Mr. Masmari's guideline range here, it could potentially very easily have been in the neighborhood of 120 to 150 months.

The court also feels in this particular case that there are grounds for departure from the recommended sentence. Looking at 5K2.0, grounds for departure, (a)(2) talks about departures based on circumstances of a kind not adequately taken into consideration.

And Section (b) under (2) reads, "A departure may be warranted in an exceptional case in which there is present a circumstance that the Commission has not identified in the guidelines but nevertheless is relevant to determining the appropriate sentence."

It goes on to indicate that, "Departure may be warranted in an exceptional case, even though the circumstances that form the basis for the departure is taken into consideration in determining the guideline range, if the court determines that such circumstance is present in the offense to a degree substantially in excess of, or substantially below, that which ordinarily is involved in that kind of offense."

The elements of arson, as the court has indicated earlier, using fire to cause damage to a building, and taking into account that substantial injury or death could have resulted, in this case the court finds that this is that exceptional case based on the number of people present inside that

building, based on the fact that it was New Year's Eve, the busiest night of the year, based on the fact that if that fire had been just a few more seconds away from being uncontrolled, the court has no doubt that serious injury or death would have occurred to patrons of that club.

The court is satisfied that this is the exceptional type of case that merits a departure. The court will not impose the 60 months recommended but will impose something more closely to the range discussed for injury to persons. The court will impose 120 months of custodial time, with credit for all time served in this cause number up until now.

Mr. Swift, are you requesting the court make a recommendation to BOP about placement at a particular facility?

MR. SWIFT: No, sir.

THE COURT: Counsel, the only other portion of sentencing are the conditions of supervised release. The court will impose the five conditions that are set out in Mr. Cowan's presentence report. They will be imposed exactly as set out in that presentence report. Let me briefly summarize them for purposes of our hearing.

Defendant will participate, if so instructed by probation, in a program approved by them for treatment of addiction, drug dependency, or substance abuse. He is to be abstain from using any alcohol or any other intoxicants during the

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entire period of supervision.
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- No. 2, he will provide probation with access to all requested financial information, including any authority needed to conduct credit checks or obtain copies of any income tax returns filed in the future.
- No. 3, he will participate, if so directed in a mental health program, if approved by U.S. Probation.
- No. 4, has to do restitution. As indicated we will schedule a hearing for approximately 90 days from today.
- And No. 5, he will submit any property, his person, his offices, safety deposit boxes, vehicles, to searches conducted by U.S. Probation or any other law enforcement officer, at a reasonable time in a reasonable manner based upon reasonable suspicion.

15 That will be the sentence.

- MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I have a judgment, if I can show it to counsel.
- 18 May I approach, Your Honor?
- THE COURT: You may. Counsel, two final matters for the record.
 - No. 1, as the proposed judgment form accurately reflects the sentence imposed by the court, it's been dated and signed and it may be filed.
- No. 2, the restitution hearing is set for October 23rd at 11:00 a.m. right back in this courtroom. If the parties are

able to agree on a restitution amount before that, prior to that date, please inform us as quickly as possible and we can strike the hearing.

And, finally, counsel, I believe it was paragraph 13 of the plea agreement contained a waiver of appeal. And it said that as part of the plea agreement and on the condition the court imposed a custodial sentence within or below the guideline range, or the statutory mandatory minimum, defendant waives the right to appeal. Since the court departed from that, and went above the guideline range, the defendant has the right to appeal his sentence.

Mr. Masmari, if you wish to appeal the sentence the court has imposed, or any portion of the sentence, all you've got to do is notify your counsel. They know fully well how to start that process right away. You can do it without them, simply notify the clerk of our court you wish to appeal the sentence or any portion of it. The critical thing is if you fail to file your notice of appeal within 10 business days of today -- today being the 31st of July 2014 -- you may forever give up the right to pursue any appeal of the sentence. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do understand.

THE COURT: Anything further from the government?

MR. GREENBERG: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from the defense?

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MR. SWIFT: No, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Gentlemen, thank you. We'll be at
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      recess.
                             (The proceedings recessed.)
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          - Debbie Zurn - RPR, CRR - Federal Court Reporter - 700 Stewart Street - Suite 17205 - Seattle WA 98101
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CERTIFICATE

I, Debbie K. Zurn, RPR, CRR, Court Reporter for the United States District Court in the Western District of Washington at Seattle, do hereby certify that I was present in court during the foregoing matter and reported said proceedings stenographically.

I further certify that thereafter, I have caused said stenographic notes to be transcribed under my direction and that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription to the best of my ability.

Dated this 26th day of August, 2014.

/s/ Debbie Zurn

DEBBIE ZURN OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER